For the National Era. LEONARD WRAY.

A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY. By the author of "The Chronicles of the Bastile "The Embassy," "The Yule Log," "Philip Lutetia," &c.

CHAP. XIII—Concluded.

"Well," observed Grit, "there's no 'counting for obstinacy, no ways. You asked me to help you out with your plan, and I can't fix it comfortably to do it. I aint no better than you; but I don't want to feel I'm worse than I used to be. There's this yer difference atween us, howsomever. I gambles cool, and for the 'xoitement of it. If I loses, it aint much odds, for I'm of no account in the world, and aint only got myself to make miserable. You gambles desp'rate. You does it for the sake of the thing. You've got to love it; and if death and damnation stood atwixt you and the table, you'd leap clean through both, rather than be baulked of your chance. Candid: I've tuk a kinder sort of fancy to you, since I seen you a watching our hotel so curious like. That's why I follered you up, to see where you went to a gamblin' house, nor it aint no fault o' yourn as I'm a bit of a gambler, and went in a'ter you. Now I knows you, I'm like to stick by your 'quaintance, and though I don't 'gree with you in the matter of these yer figgers. But I likes to see a man 'bide by his principles and convictions; for I knows he's got the right sort of grit in him. Now, look here. We won't talk no more this spell, about these yer calc'lations. There's been a deal of ink spiled a makin' on 'em, and I shouldn't ha' come 'xactly a purpose to hear what you'd got to say about 'em, if I hadn't a seen you playing bo-peep with Mr. Leonard and Miss Milly. I calls her Milly, for friendship like. Now, I want to know what game you are up to."

"You know them, then?" inquired Martin. CHAP. XIII-Concluded

You know them, then ?" inquired Martin. "Pretty considerable," answered Zach.
"They are friends of yours!" asked Mar-

Well, you may call 'em so. Yes, sir," was

"Too! And no good of him! Do you?"

Martin nodded his head.

"I would serve your friends," he said, putting his face near to Zach's, and speaking in a

thalf whisper. "Have they received a visit lately from a lawyer, about a mortgage?"

Zach gave a long, low whistle. At the end of it, he mentioned the name of Pelligrini, of whose personal appearance he also gave a description, but by no means flattering.

"Ha is not employer." said Martin.

scription, but by no means flattering.

"He is my employer," said Martin.

"Whip me raw with green hickory, if I didn't think he was next o' kin to old Sam," ejsculated Zach. "Well!" Martin shook his head, to indicate that he held him in no very high estimation, and pres-

held him in no very high estimation, and presently added:

"Monsieur Wray has accepted Pelligrini's offer. He and Aveling are agreed. There is mischief meant. I do not know what they intend to do, but Pelligrini is a bad man, and, from what I have been able to gather, he is helping on some scheme of Monsieur Aveling's. I was set to watch Monsieur Wray and his sister, in and out, and if they changed lodgings, to fellow them up. I am not in the secret, but I know no good is intended to Monsieur Wray."

sieur Wray."
"If I didn't say so'!" exclaimed Grit. "But you won't want to watch 'em no longer now, old fellow," he added, with a sly wink.

"You do not know my master," responded Martin. "He is as sly as a fox, and as remorseless as a tiger. Better let things go on."
"Why shouldn't I warn Mr. Wray?"
"Because it would render him no service now. He is, to all intents and purposes, Pelligrin's debtor; and if he attempted to stir, misfortune will overtake him. The law will be not in force."

put in force."
"Then I don't see," observed Zach, "how

"Then I don't see," observed Zach, "how you can serve my friends."

"There is no hurry yet. Matters are not arranged," answered Martin; "but if—if you will aid me in—in forwarding my plans, in promoting my grand discovery, you shall not find me ungrateful. You see," he added, after a paure, "it is a certainty. It can be demonstrated, like a problem in Euclid. It is founded on a principle. The only thing wanting to me is money, money."

He repeated the word several times, in a subdued tone, and with almost painful emphasis. It seemed to be the hinge on which his entire existence hung. In that one idea, all his thoughts, hopes, aspirations, appeared to be centred. He recommenced the exposition of his great discovery, and went through it in minute detail. He heaped up proof upon proof, bringing forward countless slips of paper, covered with the most abstruse calculations and the most complicated diagrams of figures, in black ink and red. Finally, he placed before Zachariah a square sheet of paper, on which the marvellous system he had invented was exhibited in a tabular form, in a series of columns, exhibiting the results of ventures made, and what further ventures would have realized. Nothing—so far as accuracy of calculation went—could possibly be more satisfactory.

"Look," he continued, now thoroughly excited, "look at this column." Here he laid his long, bony fore finger, which looked like a akeleton's, upon one of the series of calculations. "This is what I was siming at last night. The stake at this point, you see, was only a hundred and sixty dollars, and I looked to realize five thousand seven hundred and a xty."

"But you lost," ejaculated Zach.

"But you lost," ejaculated Zach.

"I knew I should lose," answered Martin.

"I was proving my theory. I was working up to that point, and knew I must lose till I reached it. I tell you, it is money I want. Here, again, at this point, the etake is sixteen hundred dolfare—the certain gain, fifty seven thousand six hundred. At this point, the stake is at the absurd figure of sixteen dollars; the return assured—mark well—is five hundred and seventy."

"Can't you begin small?" asked Grit, becoming interested.

coming interested.

"Yes, yes; I always commence at low stakes," answered the other. "That is the main feature of my system. But you must go on to a certain point—here it is—in this column. You must make up your mind to lose all you stake, up to this figure; then, you see, the stake becomes heavier; but then the return is large, and suffices to cover previous losses."

"Why not go double, or treble, and quita, straight along?" queried Zach, bringing his own experience to bear on the subject.

"It would be perdition. That is how so many thousands of infatuated, unconsidering men are ruined." answered Martin, in strange but utter obliviousness of his own infatuation. "They double, trable, quadruple, their stake, without knowing that they must lose by the force of the certainty of chances. They play without principle. Now, my system is, never to hauard more than a certain cum, regulated, not by the amount of previous losses, but by a certain standard of returns, which must come in due course and in a given succession, provided you can play long enough. But, to do that, you saunt have money."

od you can play long enough. But, to a you must have money."
I new light appeared to have broken up to He had often heard of extraordina moss at play—may, had not unfrequent heared their occurrence; but it was a no

elty in his experience to see gaming reduced to the level of an exact science. His curiosity became excited. He put questions, suggested adverse contingencies, propounded new combinations; but Martin met him at every turn, and answered him on every point, intent only on satisfying the doubts of the inquirer after this dangerous species of knowledge. The investigation led them late into the night, and still Martin's stock of information did not appear to be exhaus'ed. Whatever impression it produced upon Zachariah, however, he did not betray it, beyond appearing to take a deeper interest in the subject.

"Can't say," he observed, "you aint proved it on paper. It's as clear as moonlight. Candid: I tuk you for a cussed old fool, when I seen you put down, seemi'ly a purpose to lose every time. But you've give me a three-year-old wrinkle to-night, and I guess there's pretty considerable reason and science in your foolishness. It gave me the yallers, though, to see you cl'ared out so clean, that's a fact. Now, I didn't go by science, and I picked up jes what you lost."

"Yes: but now you have seen the proofs, will

you lost.

"Yes; but now you have seen the proofs, will you not join me?" asked Martin, eagerly. "I'll put my night-cap on't," answered Zach; "leastways all as if, for I don't wear one. I

"leastways all as if, for I don't wear one. I likes to kip my head cool, night and day. Guess you aren't in a bilin' hurry?"

"No! no! Not for a day or two. I will wait patiently," replied Martin. "But you will aid me, will you not?"

"I won't say I will, and I won't say I won't," answered Zach? "If I do, it must be a bargain atween us. I must have my friend served, old boss, mind that, now."

"You shall, you shall," gasped Martin. "I will do anything for you and them, if you will only assist me."

"Well, I don't mind considerin' on it," ob-

"Well, I don't mind considerin' on it," observed Grit, "so the sooner you gives me proof you're in right down airnest, the sooner you're likely to get me to help you out with these yer

figgers."
"Never fear, never fear," murmured Martin. "I will let you know when there is any real danger." Zach rose to depart. Martin stopped him, and asked him a favor. "It was only a trifle,

You'll go yonder again to-night, if I do,"

said Grit.

"On my word of honor, no!" gasped Martin, holding out his hand.

Zach thrust the money into the extended palm—two gold pieces. Martin clutched them eagerly, with many expressions of thanks, and then Zach went away.

When he was gone, the old man gathered up his papers and put them carefully aside—all save one, which he folded up and thrust into his pocket. He had placed the gold on the table. He looked at it for some time, making calculations mentally, and setting down the

calculations mentally, and setting down the results on the inside cover of an old book. He then deposited the two glittering pieces in a worn leathern purse which he took out of a drawer, and heaving a deep sigh, like a groan, glided out of the room, and slunk away out of And notwithstanding his word of honor, he

And notwithstanding his word of above, and did go "yonder."

"Sure as death," muttered Zach, who had lain in wait for him in a dark doorway. "I knowed he would; but it aint o' no use. He's all too fur gone, now." So he let him pass.

For the National Era. THE BANDIT BROTHERS.

PROM THE RUSSIAN OF POUSHKIN.

Like ravens in a cloud alighting. With sombre wings and croaking tones, Upon a heap of mouldering bones, A robber band are reuniting Beyond the Volga, by the light A mixture strange of garbs and faces, Of tribes, conditions, tongues, and races! From cloisters, huts, and dungeon cells, They're banded in the hope of spoils. Here, in all hearts, one purpose dwells-No law to hold them in its toils.

The hardy fugitive is there, Fled from thy banks, heroic Don; The Hebrew with his raven hair. And many a fierce and warlike son The steppes have borne—the grim Bashkier, The wild Calmuck, unknown to fear, The red-haired Finn, the Gipsy rude, Roving in lazy lassitude.

Danger and blood, debauch and fraud, A life by justice never awed-These are the horrid ties that bind This band in war against their kind. Meet in their work to bear a part Is he who, with a stony heart,

Has passed through every stage of guilt; Who mocks at helpless orphans' groans, And finds sweet music in their tones; By whose unshrinking hand is split The widow's blood; who never spares Or infant locks or silver hairs; Who finds in murder joy less fleeting Than that which crowns the lovers' meeting

Now all is silent, and the moon Sheds o'er them its uncertain light; And oft the wine-cup's spark ing boon Is sought to cheer the legging night.

Some, prone upon the dew-damp ground,
Have sunk into a fitful slumber;

While dark, their guilty heads around,

Filt boding phantoms without number.

Others the sullen hours beguiled,

While slowly on the night was wearing, With barbarous legends, strange and wild Recounting deeds of reckless daring. But now, in willing fascination,
A stranger's voice the rest has bound;
And all in silence gather round,

Attentive to his rude narration. "We were but two-in infancy Left to a dreary orphanage. Fed by a grudging charity.

'Mid strangers passed our tender age
United in our loneliness,
We little knew of childhood's bliss. Full oft we suffered pinching want-Full oft endured the bitter taunt; And while the cup of life for others Flowed sparkling from the fount of pleasure, Distress and anguish without measure

Were poured out to the erphan brothers, and without hope for future years, Youth dawned 'mid penury and tears. Ah! comrades, ye will wonder not We tired at length of such a lot, And with strong arm resolved to try Some more congenial destiny. With trusty steel and friendly night, The sole companions of our flight, We fled, not fearing lest the morrow Should dawn amid new want and sorrow. All fears and griefs we cast saide,
And treacherous conscience learned to hide.

"Ah, youth! bold, brave, adventurous youth! A glorious life we led in sooth, While, scorning death in many a fray, While, scorning death in many a fray,
The atrife we shared by night—by day,
Safe in the forest, shared the prey.
Whene'er the moon, with friendly light,
To guide the traveller on his way,
Shone clear amid the vault of night,
We sallied forth in quest of prey. In ambuscade we silent wait,

Till lucky chance may bring to view Some sorry priest or wealthy Jew, Returning homeward tired and late; And when into our hands they fall,

Whate'er we find-we seize on all. It was for us a wild delight, With darting sledge and bounding steed, Across the snowy depth to speed We sing and shout-and when we fly, As arrows through the frosty air, Our powerful arm who dares defy?

Whene'er a country inn we spy,
By lights which through the darkness flare, Thither we haste, with joy elate, And with loud knock assault the gate-We call the housewife lustily, And, entering, all to us is free. We feast, with many a mirthful sally, And with the buxom maidens dally [TO BE CONTINUED.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

NORTHERN PERFIDY AND SOUTHERN HONOR. It would be amusing, if it were not disgusting, to read the impodent claims set up by thern politicians and presses, to absolute lins in 1832, or the Post Office laws as several of the States have done, or the Constitution itself, as all the Southern States have done, as to the clause which secures equality of privileges to citizens of the several States, it is all right and proper; at any rate, chivalrous and honorable. Even those Southern men who have not approved the nullification of the Revenue laws by South Carolina, are far from branding the act as treasonable, and its authors as perjured. But let a Northern man, particularly a member of Congress, disclaim the obligation to run down fugitive slaves, and every newspaper and demagogue south of the Poto-mac is utterly thunderstruck with the exhibition of bad faith. All the vials of wrath and indignation are poured out upon his head; and his expulsion from the halls of Congress is demanded, in the name of all that is honorable among men. The Northern people have often been frightened from their propriety by tricks of this kind; but the day has passed and gone forever, when they can again produce their Thursday. desired effect.

The clearest infractions of the laws of the United States, when their constitutionality has not been brought in question, have been committed, not merely by Southern mobs, but by Southern States, acting in their legislative capacities. Men who swore to support the Federal Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, have deliberately violated those oaths by voting to nullify the laws of the land Whatever may be said in excuse for South Carolina in her nullification of the Revenue laws, there cannot be the shadow of apology for the deliberate abrogation of the Post Office laws; and South Carolina, and other Southern States which have nullified them, have not even alleged their unconstitutionality. They have deliberately made it a penal offence for a postmaster to do that which the laws of the United States command him to do, viz: to deliver letters and papers to those to whom they are directed. The postmaster is compelled, under pains and penaltics, to give notice to a magistrate that Abolition newspapers have been received at his office; and the magistrate is authorized to enter the post office, forcibly if necessary, and take out and burn the objectionable mail matter! Is it not cool impu-

requires the rendition of fugitives from labor. We copy the entire section:
"Art. IV. Sec. 2. The citizens of each State

shall be entitled to all privileges and immuni-ties of citizens in the several States.

"A person charged in any State with trea-son, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall,

on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of

the crime.

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The first, third, and fourth sections of the fourth article of the Constitution expressly con-fer power upon Congress to carry out their several provisions; but the second section, as will be seen above, confers no power upon Congress. If any such power exists, it is outside of this section, and must be applicable to the whole of it. Allowing it to exist, it becomes equally the duty of Congress to enforce the first clause by legislative enaotment; and, with or without an act of Congress to enforce it, there cannot be a shadow of doubt about its obligation upon the States. Yet what has been the course of Southern legislation touching this clause? It has been abolished, and trampled under foot, by men who have sworn, upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, to respect and enforce it! Every Southern State has passed laws for the sale or imprisonment of free colored citizens from the North, merely for entering their borders; and these barbarous and cruel statutes are enforced in the open face of day, in the presence of the United States
District Judges, Attorneys, and Marshals! Is
not the very sublime of cool impudence reached,
when men, who have voted for or sustain such laws, talk of the sacredness of oaths?

The late Judge Johnson, of South Carolina,

said that the unconstitutional ty of the laws against the admission of free colored citizens of other States was too clear to admit of argument: and Mr. Benjamin admits their unconstitutionality; yet such acts disgrace the statute books of States whose representatives in the United States Senate affect a holy horror at the announcement of Mr. Sumner that he will not eatch a runaway negro! Can impudence and hypocrisy go further?

F George Bell, a boatman, was drowned (accidentally, it is presumed.) near this city, on Wednesday evening, July 26th. NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

President Pierce assigns as a reason for assenting to the Cape Fear appropriation, that the obstruction was placed in the river by the Government, and it bence became a duty to remove it at the expense of the Federal Treas ury. We perceive that Southern papers suggest, with a good deal of plausibility, that the approaching August Election in North Carolina, upon which depends two Senatorial ap ents, may have had something to do

with the disposition of the question.

Mr. Badger's term expires on the 4th of March next, and the other place has been vacant since March, 1853. It is thought that the contest will be very close. The principal subjects of controversy are the public lands, and free suffrage, including the White Basis of Representation. The State is divided geographically on the latter point—the West, of course, favoring representation based on the white population alone. Under the existing Constitution a fifty arm freehold in recovery Constitution, a fifty-acre freehold is necessary to qualify a citizen to vote for State Senators infallibility, in their interpretations of the The Whigs, particularly of the east and cen-Constitution. If the Southern States see fit to nullify the Revenue laws, as did South Caromand an open Convention. The Democrats wish to make certain amendments, by a twothirds vote of the Legislature, which is one mode provided by the Constitution. This effort to limit the people as to the nature and extent of the reforms they may demand, shows anything but Democratic faith in the masses, and, in turn, gives the Whigs the advantage. So the fight seems to be on about equal terms, and the result is regarded as

The Whigs are strong on the Land Distribution question before the People, as that is the only mode by which the State can come in for a share of the public domain. The Nebraska bill seems not to be a prominent topic. The Whigs are divided, and the Democrats indifferent, as to the value of the measure. Still, on the whole, it is erring on the safe side to go for the bill, looking at it in a demagogical point of view. Party feeling runs high, and there is little probability of a fusion between the parties. The election takes place next

EMANCIPATION IN GEORGIA

We find the following interesting statement the National Intelligencer of Friday morn-We think we have perceived, of late, a growing spirit of Emancipation in the South, sometimes exhibited in the last will and testament of the dying, and sometimes by the deed of the living. Such testimonies to the cause of humanity and justice cannot fail to teach a beautiful moral lesson to the people. North and South, and we hail them as the har bingers of a better era. The statement of the Intelligencer furnishes an illustration of the injustice and cruelty of Illinois and Indiana, at the same time that it redounds so much to the honor of citizens of Georgia.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE OR LAW.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE OR LAW.

Where shall they go? This is a question for the friends of colonization to answer.

We have received the following facts from the Secretary of the American Colonization Society. They were communicated to him by one of the executors, a gentleman well known to us, of the very highest respectability.

About a year ago, a gentleman residing in Georgia departed this lite, leaving a very large estate, consisting mainly of lands and negroes. He left a will in due form, of which he appointed the persons executors. Upon an examinadence for the authors of such laws, or their ed five persons executors. Upon an examina-

dence for the authors of such laws, or their Representatives in Washington, to talk of honor and good faith, and to impute to others the violation of oaths?

Then there is the clause securing equality of privileges in each State, to the citizens of the several States, which has been utterly nullified and repudiated by every slaveholding State. The clause referred to is a part of the same article and section of the Constitution which are the first property the section of the Constitution which article and section of the Constitution which article and section of the Constitution which article and section of the Constitution which are the first property the section of the Constitution which are the first property the section of the Constitution which article and section of the Constitution which article and section of the Constitution which are the first property the section of the Constitution which article and section of the Constitution which are the first property there are purpose of removing the whole of his negroes to one of the States of Indiana or Illinois, and the section of the Constitution which are the first property there are purpose of removing the whole of his negroes.

The diameter of the decease of the decease and to place them in comfortable circumstances as free people. To effect this, his will provides that the great and leading object of the decease of the there purchase and procure, for the comfortable settlement of his said negroes, a sufficient quan-tity of good arable land, with sufficient timber thereon, and to have them furnished with every necessary outfit to make them a comfortab agricultural people; including wagons and teams and all necessary implements of husbaud-ry, together with all necessary and convenient articles for housekeeping, and also a good sup-ply of provisions for one year.

The testator left neither wife nor child, broth-

er nor sister. He had some nephews and neices to whom, after providing in the most libera to whom, after providing in the most liberal manner for his negroes, as set forth above, he left the residue of his estate. They will inherit a very handsome property. But he stipulated, that if any of these heirs should make any attempt to defeat or thwart his wishes in regard to his negroes, then and in that case such off ander should be absolutely disinherited from all interest and participation in his estate whatever, and that their share or shares should be applied to the use and benefit of the poor of the county in which he lived.

One of the executors, immediately after he ascertained the responsibilities which would devolve upon the executors, opened a correspondence with the Governors of Indiana and Illinois, and he soon learned that the negroes could not be admitted and established in either of those States upon the terms provided for by the testator. The will, therefore, cannot be literally carried out.

literally carried out.

What shall be done? The same number of negroes are soldom seen together, who are more likely, healthy, and promising. A part of them are very intelligent, and are very sunious to go to Liberia.

The executor alluded to above desires to have

The executor alluded to above desires to have the case brought before the proper tribunals of the country, and a decree obtained authorizing and requiring the executors to deliver the negroes to the Colonization Society, for transportation to Liberia; and also to settle upon them the money to which they are entitled under the will. He says: "I have an earnest and abiding solicitude to send them to Liberia. Every feeling of my heart revolts at the idea of these people remaining here, in a state of bondage, contrary to the most ardent desire of their late master." And again: "Should I labor under any misapprehension in regard to this subject being a legitimate one for the co-operation of your society, my apology must be found in the fact of my zeal to vindicate the rights and promote the welfare of those who are incompetent to protect themselves, and whose good conduct while in a state of bondage induced their late master to provide for their freedom by his last will and testament, and make liberal provision to carry the same into effect."

The laws of the two free States designated by the testator render it impossible for these slaves to go thither; the will provides no alternative for such a contingency. What can be done?

The value of the Shawnee Furnace property, at Columbia, Pennsylvania, destroyed by fire, July 28th, is reported to be \$40,000.

For the National Era. ICHABOD!

heard the train's shrill whistle call, I saw an earnest look beseech, And, rather by that look than speech, dy neighbor told me all.

And as I thought of Liberty, Marched, hand-cuffed, down that sworded street, The solid earth beneath my feet seled fluid as the sea.

Shame, tearless grief, and stifling wrath, And loathing fear, as if my path serpent stretched across.

All love of home, all pride of place, All generous confidence and trust, Sank smothering in that deep disgust nd anguish of disgrace Down on my native hills of June,

And home's green quiet, hiding all, Fell sudden darkness like the fall midnight upon noon ! Blood-drunken, through the blackness trod, Hoarse-shouting in the ear of God

Oh. Mother! from thy memories proud, Thy old renown, dear Commonwealth Lend this dead air a breeze of health,

The blasphemy of wrong.

Mother of Freedom! wise and brave, Rise awful in thy strength," I said; Ah, me! I spoke but to the dead; stood upon her grave! J. G. W.

THE BURNING OF SAN JUAN.

In the newspapers of this country, we have een but few and feeble attempts to temper the storm of indignation with which the tidings of this disgraceful affair have everywhere been received. The following, by "X" of the Baltimore Sun, is among them:

"A great fuse is now making about the burning of the wooden shanties at Greytown. As nobody has been killed, and as good care was taken that nobody should be killed, by giving timely notice to quit, the conflagration, not quite as serious as that of Moscow, can only serve to convince the subjects of the Mosquito King that it quito King that it is, perhaps, quite as profitable to have the good will of the United States as to enjoy the protectorate of Great Britain."

"Ion," in the same paper, says: "Ion," in the same paper, says:

"The Senate have, on motion of Mr. Pearee, called for information on the subject of the demolition of Greytown, and the facts will be known in time to induce Congress to provide in the general appropriation bill for the payment of half a million of dollars to the sufferers. It is assumed that Capt. Hollins literally fulfilled his instructions. The policy of destroying the town, even if we had a right to do so under national law, is very questionable."

national law, is very questionable."

If the purpose of the Administration and Captain Hollins was to equander half a million of the people's money, a new face is put on the matter, and the people of this country of course

will be immortalized. Couldn't something be said in it of the commander of the revenue cutter who brought Burns back to slavery? Posterity may be disposed to cherish the memory of both of these gentlemen, as of all other promibilities and groans which would have went up from this slave-cursed land. For this reason I, as an individual, wish it to be the struggle of the nent participants in noble deeds!

The dedication of Glenwood Cemetery, ear Washington, will take place on Tuesday

Hon. Orsamus Cole, late a Whig member of Congress from Wisconsin, has announced his intention to act with the new party of Free-

The Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Republican has always been called a Barnburner paper. But ere is its present record:

"SEND IN THE CALLS THIS WEEK FOR THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.—We have already re-ceived from Canton, Lisbon, Madrid, and Os-wegatchie, a part of the calls circulating in those towns, recommending a county meeting at Canton, on the 9th of August, with between four and five hundred signatures of prominent, four and five hundred signatures of prominent, substantial citizens, among them many of the most active Democrats and Whigs, residents in those towns. The call is signed, we are informed, by nearly all who see it and have an opportunity to sign it. The feelings of a very large majority against the abrogation of the eighth section of the Missouri Compromise, in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, is one of disappointment and indignation."

Modest!-The Louisville Journal corrects the report of the destruction of its office by fire on the 4th instant, and the loss thereby of \$150,000, and says:

"Even if our office were to be burned, the "Even if our office were to be burned, the pecuniary loss to us and the insurance companies would not be '\$150,000." But we must acknowledge, that, if the Louisville Journal were to be effectually and finally destroyed, it would be a Louisville loss, a Kentucky loss, a Western loss, a National loss, for which '\$150,000' would be no compensation."

passing through Pettybone's tunnel, the other day, a gentleman and lady sitting opposite each other were observed to be in close and earnest other were observed to be in close and earnest conversation. Oa the lady's lip there was a small piece of black court plaster. After emerging from the tunnel into broad daylight again, it was noticed that the bit of court-plaster had disappeared from the lady's lip, and was sticking fast to the lip of the gentleman. A committee of two, a single lady and gentleman, will be appointed shortly to investigate the mystery, and report to the public.

Wheeling Times.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, MASSA

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, MASSACHUSETTS — The Provisional Committee, appointed by the Convention of the People held at Worcester on the 20th day of July current, call upon the Republicans of each of the towns and cities of the Commonwealth of Massachusette, to elect a number of delegates, equal to three times the number of Representatives to which they are entitled in the General Court, to attend a State Convention at Worcester, on Thursday, the 7th day of September next, at 11 clock A. M., to nominate candidates for State officers, and to take such other action as may be thought proper, in order to promote the cause of resistance to the Slave Power.

A CALL UPON FREEMEN.

The proceedings alluded to in the following ation are already known to our readers; but the appeal here made will not be in

KANSAS TERRITORY, KANSAS RIVER,

July 2, 1854. DEAR SIR: Through your valuable paper, I wish to say a few words to you, and the Anti-Slavery friends throughout the nation. I wish to state a few facts, and then let the good sense and humanity of this great nation decide whether this beautiful land shall be another

whether this beautiful iman.

prison-house for our brother man.

With this letter I send you a copy of the ways a paper published at Weston, With this letter I send you a copy of the Weston Reporter, a paper published at Weston, Missouri, in order that you and others may see what efforts are being made here to chain this new Territory to Slavery's sin-cursed car. I wish you to publish such resolutions and make such comments as will show Anti-Slavery men that Freedom's enemies are not only among us, but are marshalling all their energies to fill our land with a pro-slavery population.

our land with a pro-slavery population.

This Territory, lying as it does south of Nebraska, and contiguous to a slaveholding State, makes it an object for a slaveholding population. And now, when the last, the greatest barrier—the Missouri Compromise—is repealed, we may rest assured that any and every effort will be made, which can be done, to fast—

effort will be made, which can be done, to fast-en Slavery on the land. Already are exclusive unions being formed, public meetings called, and resolutions passed, calculated to create the impression that this will be a slaveholding State. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the recent action of her citizens in interfering with our business, have precipitated the war upon us, and fairly and fully opens the way for a national victory.

upon us, and fairly and fally opens the way for a national victory.

Cut off, as I now am, from almost all mail communication with the States, by choosing a border residence, one hundred and twenty miles from a post office, I cannot tell what is being done for us; but one thing I know, that, unless we receive some sympathy and aid from friends in this hour, in all probability Slavery's dark belt of hell will encircle us. Those of us who are here would fight morally, had we a channel through which we could speak; but all the public organs near us are in Missouri, and virtually in slaveholding hands.

What we need at this time is aid; we need a good press, and a candid and discriminating

a good press, and a candid and discriminating mind to unmask Slavery, and reveal the real character of the giant wrong. We want you, my friends, if you have not already done it, to devise some plan to send us a press, and a man who will stand, like a sea-girt rock, to his post, who will stand, like a sea-girt rock, to his post, till the great Kansas mass will feel that the people who wipe out that God-ordained relation which man sustains to his brother man, are out on boundless sea, whose dark waters will, if applied, continue to dash, till all political, moral, and social good are engulphed in one common grava

Am I asking for too much, in asking you to send us a press, a suitable man to conduct it, and, for a short time, assist us to sustain him with means? Where can we make so profitable an investment, for a few cents or one dollar apiece, as we can to keep the cries and groans of Slavery from this land? A little from each one will do the work, and will be better than a sum from a few. Will you not aid us, and have no right to complain? Ridiculous as this suggestion is, it seems to us to be the most rational that has been offered.

A poem commemorative of the destruction of San Juan is so much desired, that the offer of a prize is spoken of. Captain Hollins will be immortalized. Couldn't something be

friends of Freedom, throughout this Nation. Let each one share a little. Let it be a national victory—a triumph of right over wrong.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

Sam'l D. Housron.

OHIO.

A correspondent at Steubenville writes to the Editor of the National Era, as follows:

the Editor of the National Era, as follows:

The recent outrage perpetrated by the Slave Power, with the assistance of Northern Arnolds, has roused a spirit of resistance among the masses in this State, which I sincerely hope will not be quieted until the last vestige of Slavery support shall be swept from our national statute book. It is to be regretted that this popular feeling was not more fully represented in the Columbus Convention of the 13th sented in the Columbus Convention of the 13th instant. The resolutions there adopted are too tame to draw to their support, as the basis of an Anti-Slavery Party, the sincere haters of

the peculiar institution.

At a meeting of the People, irrespective of party, held in the court-house in this city, on the 4th instant, Judge McDonald, a Democrat tried and true, presiding, the resolutions herewith enclosed were unanimously adopted.

Among these resolutions are the following:

"That henceforward there can be but two

parties in this country—the party of S'avery and the party of Freedom.

"That we are in favor of the repeal of so much of the Kanssa and Nebraska bill as ab-

rogates the exclusion of Slavery from those Territories, and the immediate restoration of that restrictive law to the statute book. "That we are in favor of the unconditional

"That we are in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fagitive Slave Law of 1850, and all laws of Congress by which Slavery is established or in any way sustained in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere; and we are also in favor of the enactment of laws by which Freedom shall be secured to all the inhabitants of all our National Territories, whether now in possession, or hereafter to be accounted. acquired. "That we will vote for no man for any Na-

tional, State, or county office, who may be required, in his official capacity, to act in relation to the question of human liberty, who is not an open and publicly avowed friend of the practical measures indicated in the two pre-

ceding resolutions.

"That while a Shannon, a Disney, a Green, and an Olds, basely cringing, bowed the supple knee to the dark spirit of Slavery, we feel ple knee to the dark spirit of Slavery, we feel called upon to express our heartfelt thanks to our immediate representative, the Hon Andrew Stuart, who, 'faithful among the faithles,' fearlessly and truly represented the views and feelings of his constituents, and the principles of republican government. And we say to him, in all sincerity, 'Well done, good and faithful servant!'

THE LIQUOR VOTE IN CONGRESS.

Total yeas from free States (for the reform) 72
Total yeas from slave States (for the reform) 8
Total nays from free States (against reform) 16
Total nays from slave States (against reform) 64
The vote being thus equal, Speaker Boyd,
(making 65 to 8 from the slave States,) voted
No, and killed Temperance Reform in the Nayy stone dead. Seventy-three members were absent from their seats or dodged.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE CHOLERA -The spread of this disease is very general. Thus far, we have not seen the evidence upon which to base the belief that a single case has occurred in WashingCONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION Senate, Saturday, July 29, 1854.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports in relation to the survey of the Brazos river. Or dered to be printed.

dered to be printed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the accommodation of the courts of the United States in the district of Massachusetts, with the amendment of the House of Representatives thereto. The question pending was on adding to the House amendment a provise that the contracts made by the President shall be conditional, and subject to the approval of Congress. Addanted

by the President shall be conditional, and subject to the approval of Congress. Adopted.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill authorizing the Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company to extend their road across the Potomac river at Georgetown, and through Washington city, to the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The bill had been returned by the House, with an amendment, authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to extend their road through the castern part of the city, over the Eastern Branch, and down the river to a point opposite Alexandria.

Alexandria.

The amendment was debated at length.' It was supported by Messrs. Pearee, Prutt, and Dawson, and opposed by Messrs. Bayard, Rusk, Toucey, Cooper, and Mason; and was rejected—yeas 7, nays 41.

The following bills from the House were considered and passed:

A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay John Charles Fremont \$183,000 for beef furnished the California Indians in 1851;

For the relief of Passed Midshipmen W. P's Buckner and Pence Crosby;

For the relief of John A. Bryan;

For the relief of W. A. Smith;

For the relief of F. M. Gwin;

A bill to revise the acts of Congress in refer-

A bill to revise the acts of Congress in reference to the Rio Hondo claims, in Louisiana.

On motion by Mr. Stuart, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the River and

The question pending was on the amendment reported by the Committee on Commerce, as printed in yesterday's Era.

Mr. Clayton opposed the amendment.

Mr. Chase moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "so," the words, rising from the condition or circum

of any particular work so suspended."

After debate, the amendment was rejected reas 10, nays 32.

Mr. Toombs moved to amend the amend ment by inserting after the word "so," the words, "except the want of the constitutional power to appropriate money for the particular object suspended."

bject suspe House of Representatives, July 29, 1854.

The Speaker stated the first business in order to be the pending motion to discharge the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads from the further consideration of certain memorials asking grants of lands for railroad

or purposes.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. English in the chair and took up the Senate bill No. 96, to carry out the contracts with the cean mail steamers, for carrying the mails for the year ending June 30, 1855.

(BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH | TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE FOR DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

Steamer Burnt. NEW YORK, JULY 29 -The Hartford Times learns that the steamer Agawam was burnt on the Connecticut river last night. Loss es-timed at \$10,000.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, JULY 29 .- Flour-no sales ominal at previous rates. Wheat-10,500 ushels offered; sales of white at \$1.65 to bushels offered; sales of white at \$1.65 to \$1.75; family flour wheat at \$1.83 to \$1.85. Corn—7,500 bushels offered; sales of yellow at 75 cents; white, 68 to 75 cents. Oats—8,700 bushels offered; Maryland, inferior to prime, at 35 to 44 cents. Rye—Maryland at 90 cts.

Cholera, &c.

BALTIMORE, JULY 29.—The Sandersville Georgian states that cholera has appeared in Burke county, Georgia. Out of fifty-seven cases, fifty died—twelve in one family.

A lumber raft, worth \$12,000, for Government use at Brooklyn, passed Norfolk on

New York Market.

New York, July 29 .- Flour-sales of 5,000 barrels at 1214 cents advance on yesterday's prices. Wheat firmer; sales of 6 000 bushels red Western at \$1 62. Corn firmer; 20,000 Review of the Baltimore Market.

Baltimore, July 29 — Business of all kinds is dull, and some of our business men and prominent merchants are out of the city, rusticating. The price of flur is kept up, by the home demand and small stock on hand. Transactions limited. Late advices from Europe are unfavorable to present prices, and a large stock would prevent sales at the present asking rates.

large stock would prevent sales at the present asking rates.

The receipts of grain have been large for the season, but the quality is not prime, as a general thing not weighing more than 54 a 56 lbs. per bushel. Howard Street flour for home consumption has been sold for \$8 50, and City Mills at \$8. Rye flour we quote at \$5.25 a \$5.31 per barrel. Corn meal—demand moderate; we quote at \$3.50 a \$3.87 per barrel, for country and city manufacture.

The receipts of wheat during the week have been 15,000 bushels daily—the quality not as good as last year. Prices slightly declined. Corn—receipts averaging about 14,000 bushels daily. Slight decline in prices.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 28th instant, of bron-chitis, Rev. EDWARD L. DULIN, of the Balti-more Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
At Columbus, Ohio, on the 231 instant, of

lers, JONATHAN PHILLIPS, formerly a resident of this city.

On Friday, the 21st instant, ELIZABETH daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Dessy, aged 14 months and 4 days.

HIGH SCHOOL. BISBEE'S HIGH SCHOOL, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will commonce its second year on Monday, September 4. The year will close on the 5d of July, 1855, and be divided into four quarters, of eleven weeks each, except the last, which will not embrace eleven full weeks. There are accommodations for ten or twelve boardors.

For particulars, reference may be had to circulars, which will be sent to the address of any who may signify to the subscriber their desire to consult; is a consult of the subscriber their desire to consult; of the subscriber the

OTIS BISBER Poughkeepsie, July 24, 1854.

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Jan. 28-19t No. 4 North 5th st., P